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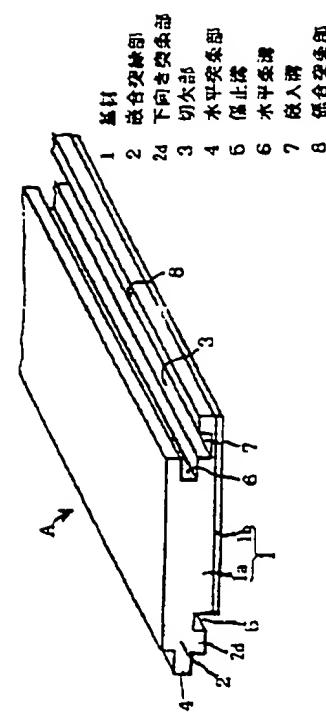
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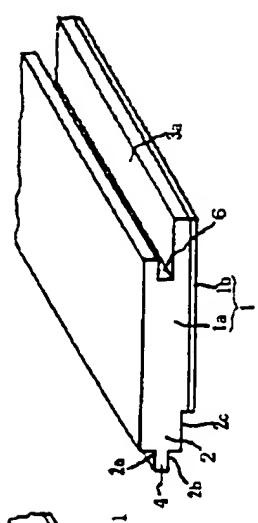
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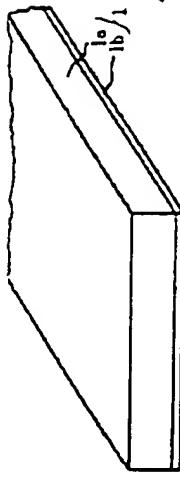
【図3】



【図2】



【図1】



【図6】



【図5】

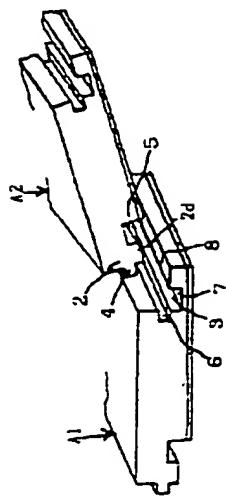


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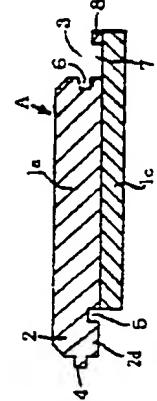


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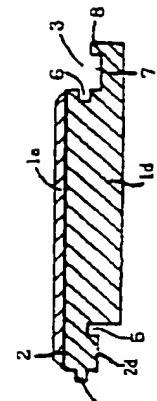
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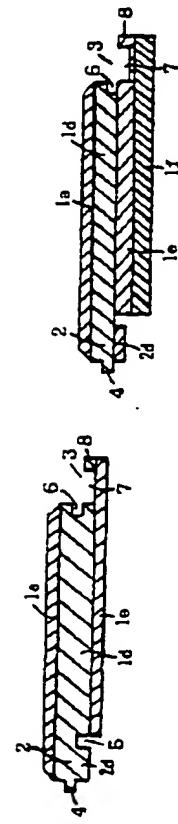
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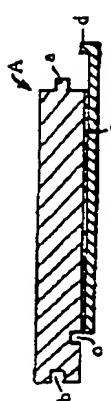
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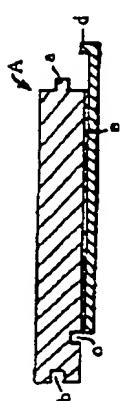
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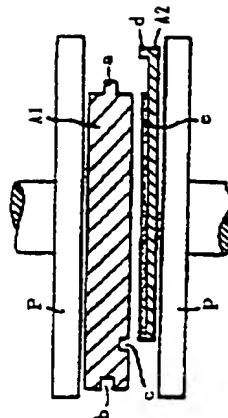
【図11】



【図12】



【図13】



**English translation of
the Japanese patent application
nr. 6-320510**

Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 6-320510

Publication Date: November 22, 1994

Application No.: 5-139352

Application Date: May 17, 1993

Inventors: Aoki et al.

Applicant: Daiken Co., Ltd.

Title of the Invention:

METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING FACING MATERIAL FOR CONSTRUCTION

[Abstract]

[Object] To manufacture facing material for construction such as floor material and the like, easily and precisely.

[Configuration]

Regarding a rectangular base material 1 having a constant thickness comprises an elastic material lower plane plate 1b applied to the lower plane of a wood-quality facing material 1a, a horizontal protrusion 4 protruding in the horizontal direction from the center portion of the one side edge plane of the base material 1 is formed by cutting, and the lower plane is cut 2c in a stepped form to a certain thickness to carve a downward-facing retaining groove 5 of a certain thickness on the lower plane, thereby forming a fitting protrusion 2 of a certain width having the retaining groove 5 and horizontal protrusion 4 on the one side portion

of the base material 1, while on the other hand the same cutting is used for the other side portion of the base material 1 to cut a notch 3 to which the fitting protrusion 2 is capable of fitting, and at the time of cutting this notch 3, a horizontal groove 6 to which the horizontal protrusion 4 can fit is carved at one side edge plane thereof, and a retaining protrusion portion 8 to which the retaining groove 5 can be retained with is carved at the other side edge.

[Claims]

1. A method for manufacturing facing material for construction, wherein at least one layer of rubber or synthetic resin plate is layered at an intermediate layer or lower layer of a wood-quality facing plate having a constant thickness so as to form a rectangular base material having a constant width, following which a fitting protrusion portion of a constant width having a stepped portion on the lower plane side is formed on the edge portion of said rectangular base material by means of a cutting process, and also cutting a retaining groove at an appropriate depth at the lower plane base edge portion of said fitting protrusion portion over the entire length thereof, and on the other hand using the same cutting process for the other side portion of said base material to cut a cross-sectional form

to which said fitting protrusion is capable of fitting, and also cutting an engaging protrusion portion at the other side edge of said cut portion to which said retaining groove is capable of fitting.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Field of the Invention] The present invention relates to a method whereby facing material for construction such as floor material or interior material can be manufactured easily and with precision..

[0002]

[Description of the Related Art] Conventionally, regarding construction facing material A such as floor material installed on a sub-floor of plywood or on sub-floor material such as a concrete slab or the like, or to be used as interior material for buildings, a construction such as shown in Fig. 12 is widely known, wherein a tongue portion "a" is erected on one side edge plane and a groove "b" capable of fitting to the tongue "a" is provided to the other side edge plane. Also, regarding the fitting between the tongue-and groove, slippage occurs in the direction of the facing material pieces being separated one from another, so as shown in the Figure, a retaining groove "c" is provided to the lower plane at the side of the groove "b" of the facing material A, and a protrusion d is formed to which

the above engaging groove "c" can fit with a small gap from the tongue "a" at the power plane at the tongue "a" side.

[0003]

In order to obtain such facing material A, a special blade is required in order to cut out the tongue "a" and protrusion "d" with a cutting tool, since the protrusion "d" is provided to the protruding side of the tongue "a", meaning difficulty in the cutting task, consequently requiring experience. Accordingly, as shown in Fig. 13, as shown in Fig. 13 a facing material piece A1 is formed with tongue-and-groove portions "a" and "b" formed on both side edges, and with an engaging groove "c" formed across a small gap from the side edge plane on the lower plane of one side portion, and a lower plane plate A2 having the protrusion "d" capable of engaging the engaging groove "c" is formed, following which the facing material piece A1 is placed upon the lower plane plate A2 with an adhesive agent "e" introduced therebetween, inserted between presses P and P and pressing, thus fabricating the article.

[0004]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] However, with such a manufacturing method, precise positioning of the facing material piece A1 and lower plane plate A2 is difficult, and further, the pressing and adhesion using the presses P and P causes slippage so facing material with good

precision cannot be manufactured, which may result in cases wherein the engaging of the tongue-and-groove "a" and "b", and the retaining between the retaining groove "c" and the protrusion "d" cannot be performed smoothly. It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for manufacturing facing material for construction which is capable of solving such problems.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problems] In order to achieve the above object, regarding the method for manufacturing facing material for construction according to the present invention, first, at least one layer of rubber or synthetic resin plate is layered at an intermediate layer or lower layer of a wood-quality facing plate having a constant thickness so as to form a rectangular base material having a constant width. Next, a fitting protrusion portion of a constant width having a reverse-L-shaped cross-sectional form stepped portion on the lower plane side at least is formed on the edge portion of the rectangular base material by means of a cutting process, and also a retaining groove is cut at an appropriate depth at the lower plane base edge portion of the fitting protrusion portion over the entire length thereof, and on the other hand, the same cutting process is used for the other side portion of the base material to cut a cross-sectional form to which the fitting protrusion is

capable of fitting, and also cutting an engaging protrusion portion at the other side edge of the cut portion to which the retaining groove is capable of fitting.

[0006]

[Operation] A fitting protrusion portion and a notch portion to which the fitting protrusion can fit are cut in the both side edge portions of rectangular base material having a constant thickness and width, using an appropriate cutting tool. At this time, regarding the one side edge portion of the base material, the fitting protrusion portion is formed by cutting away at least the lower edge portion thereof in a reverse-L-shaped cross-sectional form, and regarding the other side edge portion, at least the lower edge portion of a certain thickness is left and cut into an L-shaped cross-sectional form. Thus cutting can be easily performed by cutting with a cutting blade from the horizontal direction to the side edge portions of the base material.

[0007]

Next, a retaining groove having a constant width is cut in the lower plane base edge portion of the fitting protrusion portion, across from a certain gap from the protrusion edge plane, while cutting the bottom of the notched portion cut into an L-shaped cross-sectional form at the other side edge plane into a groove form so as to leave

a constant width portion, thereby simultaneously forming a notch to which the fitting protrusion portion can fit and a protrusion portion to which the retaining groove and fit.. These retaining grooves, notches, and protrusions can be formed at accurate positions with high precision, by carving out the base material from the lower side and upper side of the base material

[0008]

[Embodiments] Describing an embodiment of the present invention based on the drawings, first, as shown in Fig. 1, a lower plane plate 1b formed of a thin rubber plate or an elastic synthetic resin plate is integrally adhere to the lower plane of a wood-quality facing plate 1a formed of laminated lumber, plywood, particle board, MDF, etc., thereby forming a rectangular base material 1 of a constant width and thickness. Next, a fitting protrusion portion 2 is cut over the entire length of the base material 1 using an appropriate cutting tool (not shown), and a notch 3 having a cross-sectional form to which the fitting protrusion portion 2 can fit is cut out.

[0009]

Describing the procedures for cutting out the fitting protrusion portion 2 and notch 3; as shown in Fig. 2, at one side portion of the base material 1 cuts 2a and 2b are made from the side edge plane of the base material at a constant

width in an L-shaped cross-sectional form and a reverse-L-shaped cross-sectional form above and below the center portion leaving a certain thickness therebetween, thereby forming a horizontal protrusion portion 4 having a constant width protruding in the outward direction for a constant length from the center of the side edge between these cut portions 2a and 2b, and also cutting horizontally at a constant width at the lower plane plate 1b and the lower player portion of the wood-quality material 1a above, from the lower portion of the base edge of the cut portion 2b at the lower side having a reverse-L-shaped form, thereby cutting out a step portion 2c, and thus forming the portion from the protruding surface of the horizontal protrusion 4 to the base edge of the step portion 2c into a fitting protrusion portion 2.

[0010]

Also, cutting of the above cut portion 2a and 2b, and the step 2c can be easily performed by cutting with a cutting blade of a cutting tool from the direction of plate width (horizontal direction) of the base material. Further, at the lower plane base edge portion of the fitting protrusion 2, that is to say, as shown in Fig. 3, at the base edge portion of the above step 2c, a retaining groove 5 having a constant width and reaching to a constant depth from the lower plane is cut out. This retaining groove 5

can be easily cut by cutting with the cutting blade of a cutting tool pointed upwards. The cutting of this retaining groove 5 forms a downward-facing protrusion portion 2d at the lower portion of the fitting protrusion portion between the lower plane base edge of the horizontal protrusion 4 and the retaining groove 5.

[0011]

On the other hand, at the other side of the base material 1, as shown in Fig. 2, a cut 3a is made in an L-shaped cross-sectional form with the cutting blade of a cutting tool so as to be equal to the width dimensions between the base edge plane of the horizontal protrusion portion 4 of the fitting protrusion portion 2 and the base edge plane of the step 2c thereof, and also so as to be a notch which is generally equal to the thickness reaching from the upper surface of the base material 1 to the upper edge plane of the retaining groove 5, following which as shown in Fig. 3, the lower portion of the inner side edge plane of the cut 3a is further cut in a horizontal direction toward the center portion of the base material 1, thereby carving out a horizontal groove 6 into which the horizontal protrusion portion 4 of the above fitting protrusion 2 is capable of fitting.

[0012]

Next, regarding the other side lower portion of the

base material which was left remaining by the cutting of the cut 3a is cut from the other side edge plane at a width generally equal to the width of the above downward-facing protrusion 2d leaving the width dimension of the retaining groove 5 using the cutting blade of the cutting tool form above, thereby carving out a fitting groove 7 of a depth reaching near to the lower plane plate 1b. The formation of this fitting groove 7 forms a notch 3 in the other side portion of the base material 1 into which the fitting protrusion 2 can fit, and forms an engaging protrusion portion 8 between the fitting groove 7 and the other side edge plane of the base material 1, capable of fitting to the retaining groove 5. Incidentally, with the above method, following forming of the fitting protrusion 2 and cutting out of the retaining groove 5, a notch 3 is formed and a fitting groove 7 is carved out, but the order thereof is determined according to the positioning of the cutting apparatus, such as forming the fitting protrusion 2 and notch 3 first and then forming the retaining groove 5 and fitting groove 7.

[0013]

In order to install the floor material A thus manufactured, as shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5, the floor material A2 to be laid next is inclined as to the floor material A1 already laid and fixed onto a sub-floor, so that

the fitting protrusion portion 2 thereof faces downwards and the fitting protrusion portion 2 of the floor material A2 fits into the notch 3 of the already-lain floor material A1. At this time, the horizontal protrusion 4 protruding from the fitting protrusion 2 is inserted and fit into the horizontal groove 6 which is formed at the inner side portion of the notch 3 of the floor material A1, and the downward-facing protrusion 2d erected at the lower plane of the fitting protrusion 2 is fit into the fitting groove 7 recessed at the bottom of the notch 3 and the retaining groove 5 is retained at the retaining protrusion, and the floor material A2 is gradually laid down in the horizontal direction so as to fit the engaging groove 5 recessed at one side edge portion of the floor material A2 over the retaining protrusion portion 8 at the other edge of the fixed floor material A1.

[0014]

The floor material A is thus successively connected so as to form the floor, and connecting the floor material pieces A1 and A2 as described above causes the vertical movement to be restricted by the fitting of the horizontal groove 6 and the horizontal protrusion 4, and the movement in the direction of separating one from another to be stopped by the fitting of the downward-facing protrusion 2d and fitting groove 7, so installation with enough precision

that gaps and the like do not occur can be performed. Also, the adhesion of the lower plane plate 1b formed of a rubber plate or elastic synthetic resin plate or the like allows the close contact with the sub-floor to be suitable, without unevenness occurring, and also the engaging protrusion portion 8 can be strengthened.

[0015]

Fig. 6 through Fig. 8 illustrate another embodiment of the present invention, wherein, as shown in Fig. 6, a base material 14 is used which is formed of a lower plane plate 1c of a soft or a half-hard synthetic resin plate that is thicker than the lower plane plate 1b in the above embodiment being integrally adhered onto a wood-quality facing plate 1a of a constant thickness, formed of decorative laminated veneer, particle board, MDF, WPC laminated veneer, etc., and a horizontal protrusion 4 and downward-facing protrusion 2d and retaining groove 5 provided to a fitting protrusion are formed on the one side portion of this base material 1 in the same manner as with the above embodiment as shown in Fig. 7, and on the other side portion are formed a horizontal groove 6, insertion groove, and engaging protrusion 8 of a notch 3. In this case, the fitting protrusion 2 is formed only of the wood-quality facing plate 1a, and the fitting groove 7 provided to the bottom of the notch 3 is provided to a depth reaching

the upper plane of the lower plane plate 1c, thereby forming the lower plane plate 1c at the bottom of the groove.

[0016]

Also, the facing plate (floorboard) shown in Fig. 8 is, in regard to the construction shown in Fig. 6 and Fig. 7, such that the thickness of the wood quality facing plate 1a is made thinner, and the thickness of the lower plane plate 1d formed of a soft or a half-hard synthetic resin plate is made thicker, and the both edge portions of the lower plane plate 1d are cut and worked to form the above fitting protrusion 2, notch 3, and the like.

[0017]

Fig. 9 and Fig. 10 illustrate yet another embodiment of the present invention, and as shown in Fig. 9, a rectangular base material 1 is formed of a tri-layer board material, and this base material 1 is cut and worked to manufacture facing plates (floorboards) such as shown in Fig. 10. That is, for the base material 1, a main plate 1d formed of a soft or a half-hard synthetic resin plate is formed so as to be thick, a thin wood-quality facing plate 1a formed of decorative laminated veneer, particle board, MDF, WPC laminated veneer, etc., is adhered upon the main plate 1d, and a plate-like material piece 1e formed of thin plywood, particle board, synthetic resin forma, etc., is adhered in order to prevent the facing plate formed to the lower plane from bowing.

Even in the event that the base material 1 thus formed of three layers is worked mainly regarding the main plate 1d at the edge portions thereof in the same manner as with the above embodiments as shown in Fig. 10, the above fitting protrusion 2, groove 3, etc., can be formed.

[0018]

Fig. 11 is an arrangement wherein a cushion material 1f having buffering properties is applied to the lower plane of the above tri-layer base material 1 so as to form a base material 1 of four layers, wherein the edge portions of the base material 1 are cut to form the above fitting protrusion 2, groove 3, etc. In this case, the downward-facing protrusion 2d erected on the lower plane of the fitting protrusion 2 is formed of the plate-like material piece 1e, and the fitting groove 7 provided to the bottom of the notch 3 is also formed in the plate-like material piece 1e and the bottom of the groove is not so deep as to reach the cushion material 1f. Incidentally, though all of the above embodiments are provided with a horizontal protrusion 4 at the protrusion edge plane of the fitting protrusion 2, and a horizontal groove 6 in the notch 3 into which the horizontal protrusion 4 can fit, but this does not necessarily have to be provided.

[0019]

[Advantages]

According to the method for manufacturing facing material for construction according to the present invention, at least one layer of rubber or synthetic resin plate is layered at an intermediate layer or lower layer of a wood-quality facing plate having a constant thickness so as to form a rectangular base material having a constant width, following which a fitting protrusion portion of a constant width having a stepped portion on the lower plane side is formed on the edge portion of the rectangular base material by means of a cutting process, and also a retaining groove is cut at an appropriate depth at the lower plane base edge portion of the fitting protrusion portion over the entire length thereof, and on the other hand the same cutting process is used for the other side portion of the base material to cut a cross-sectional form to which the fitting protrusion is capable of fitting, and also an engaging protrusion portion is cut at the other side edge of the cut portion to which the retaining groove is capable of fitting, so regarding one edge side of the rectangular base material, a fitting protrusion can be easily formed by cutting the lower edge portion thereof in a reverse-L-shaped cross-sectional form, and a retaining groove having a certain width and depth can be accurately cut out from the lower plane of the base edge of the fitting protrusion.

[0020]

On the other hand, regarding the other side edge portion of the base material, a portion equivalent to the thickness and width of the fitting protrusion is cut out leaving a predetermined thickness at the lower portion, thereby easily cutting out a notch to which the fitting protrusion can fit. At this time, the notch is carved out of the other side edge plane of the base material leaving a width which is generally the same as the width of the above retaining groove, so that a form to which the retaining groove can fit is formed at the same time.

[0021]

Further, the fitting protrusion and the retaining groove provided to the lower plane base edge thereof, and the notch and protrusion capable of fitting to the fitting protrusion and the retaining groove can be easily cut by operating the cutting blade of an appropriate cutting tool in the horizontal and vertical directions, so productivity can be improved, and also the dimensions of the notch and protrusion can be precisely set according to the dimensions of the fitting protrusion and the retaining groove, thus obtaining facing material with good precision.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Fig. 1] Fig. 1 is a partial perspective view of the base material.

[Fig. 2] Fig. 2 is a perspective view for describing the

cutting process thereof.

[Fig. 3] Fig. 3 is a partial perspective view of the cut facing material.

[Fig. 4] Fig. 4 is a simplified perspective view illustrating the state of installation.

[Fig. 5] Fig. 5 is a simplified perspective view illustrating the state of junction following installation.

[Fig. 6] Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view of base material illustrating another embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 7] Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view of facing material obtained by cutting and working the base material.

[Fig. 8] Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view of base material illustrating a variation of the facing material.

[Fig. 9] Fig. 9 is a cross-sectional view of base material illustrating yet another embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 10] Fig. 10 is a cross-sectional view of the facing material obtained by cutting and working the base material.

[Fig. 11] Fig. 11 is a cross-sectional view of the facing material with buffering material applied to the lower face thereof.

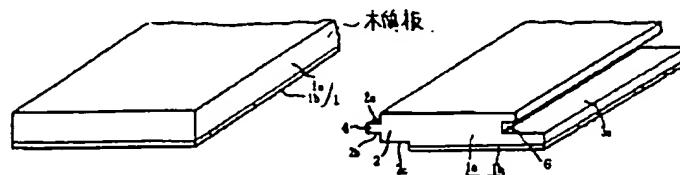
[Fig. 12] Fig. 12 is a cross-sectional view of conventional facing material.

[Fig. 13] Fig. 13 is a cross-sectional view for describing the manufacturing method thereof.

[Reference Numerals]

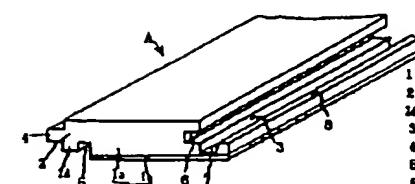
- 1 Base material
- 2 fitting protrusion
- 2d downward-facing protrusion
- 3 Notch
- 4 Horizontal protrusion
- 5 Retaining groove
- 6 Horizontal groove
- 7 Fitting groove
- 8 Engaging protrusion

【図1】



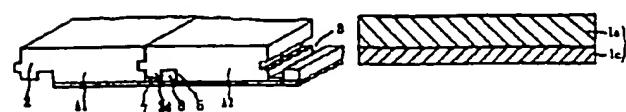
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【図3】

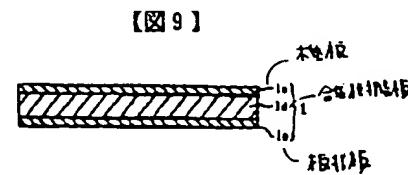


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4	壁板
5	側立板
6	水平金物
7	側面
8	複合支持板

【図5】



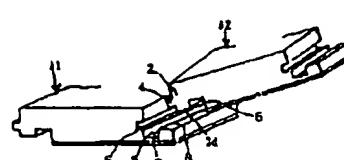
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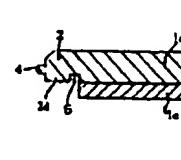
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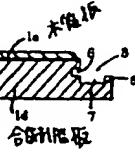
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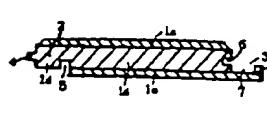
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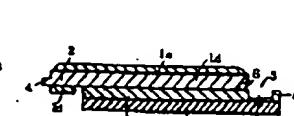
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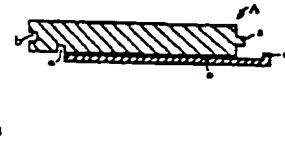
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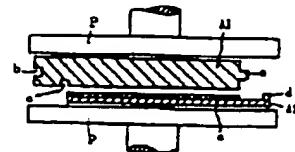
【図11】



【図12】(往來45°)



【図13】





4
Shaping method
with underlayer

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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E04F 13/10
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(71)Applicant:

DAIKEN TRADE & IND CO LTD

(22)Date of filing: 17.05.1993

(72)Inventor:

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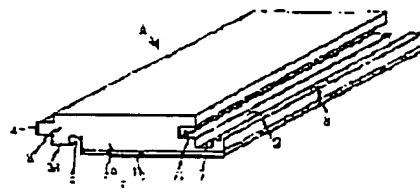
HAYASHI SHINJI

(54) PRODUCTION OF BUILDING DECORATIVE LAMINATE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To raise productivity and obtain a decorative laminate of a high accuracy by a method wherein a fitting projection edge part and a cutout part fittable to the fitting projection edge part are formed on both the end parts of a rectangular substrate formed by laminating a rubber layer or a synthetic resin plate on a wood decorative laminate.

CONSTITUTION: In a method for producing a building decorative laminate A, firstly a rectangular substrate 1 having a fixed width is formed by laminating a lower surface board 1b made of a thin-wall rubber plate or an elastic synthetic resin plate on a lower surface of a wood decorative laminate 1a made of a laminated lumber or the like. After that, a fitting projection edge part 2 of a fixed width having a step part at least on its lower surface is formed by cutting one edge part



or the rectangular substrate 1. An engaging groove 5 of an appropriate depth is cut on a lower base end part of the fitting projection edge part 2 to its full length. A cutout part 3 having a crosssectional shape fittable to the fitting projection edge part 2 is formed by similarly cutting the other edge part of the substrate 1. An engaging protuberance 8 of an appropriate depth fittable to the engaging groove 5 is cut on the other of the cutout part 3.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

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[Patent number]

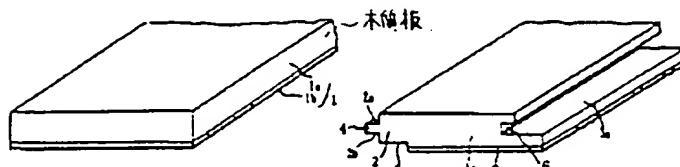
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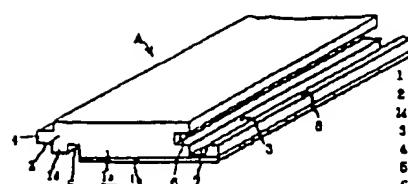
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【図1】



【図2】

【図3】



1 基材
2 組合突起部
3 下向き突起部
4 引突起
5 引上部
6 水平突起部
7 嵌入部
8 嵌合突起部

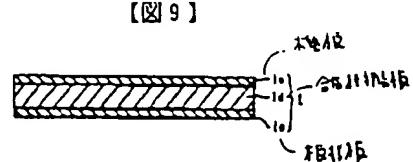
【図5】



【図6】



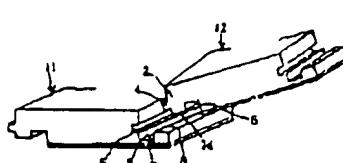
【図9】



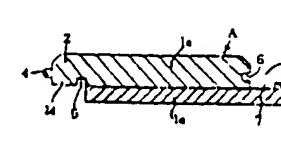
(5)

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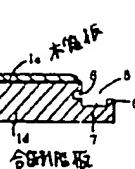
【図4】



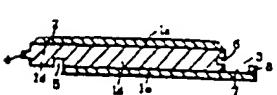
【図7】



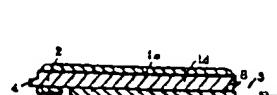
【図8】



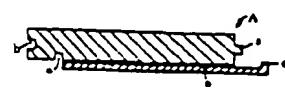
【図10】



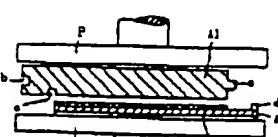
【図11】



【図12】(往來)



【図13】



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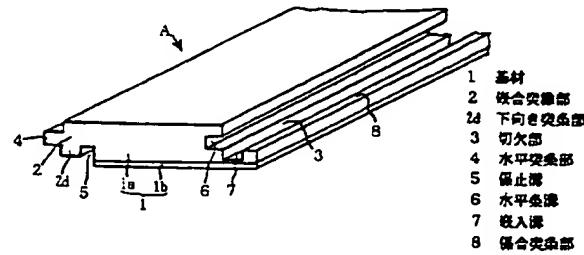
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(54)【発明の名称】 建築用化粧材の製造方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】 床材等の建築用化粧材を簡単且つ精度よく製造する。

【構成】 木質化粧材1aの下面に弾性材料からなる下面板1bを貼着してなる一定厚みを有する長方形状の基材1において、その基材1の一側縁部を切削刃によって該一側端面の中央部から水平方向に突出した水平突条部4を削成すると共に下面を一定厚さだけ段状に切除2cしてその基端に下向きに開口した一定深さの係止溝5を削成することにより、基材1の一側部側に該係止溝5と上記水平突条部4とを有する一定幅の嵌合突縁部2を形成する一方、基材1の他側縁部を同じく切削刃によって上記嵌合突縁部2が嵌合可能な切欠部3を形成し、この切欠部3の切削加工時に、その一側端面に上記水平突条部4が嵌入可能な水平条溝6を削成すると共に、他側端に上記係止溝5が係止可能な係合突条部8を削成する。



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〔の範囲〕

】 一定厚みの木質化粧板の中間層ないしは
くとも一層のゴム又は合成樹脂板を重ねて
する長方形基材を形成したのち、この長方形
基材部に切削加工によって少なくとも下面側に
る一定幅の嵌合突縁部を形成すると共に該嵌
合突縁部に適宜深さの係止溝を全長に亘つ
一方、基材の他側縁部に同じく切削加工によ
く合突縁部が嵌合可能な断面形状を有する切欠
ると共に該切欠部の他側端に上記係止溝が嵌
合突縁部を削成することを特徴とする建築用
製造方法。

【詳細な説明】

11

の利用分野】本発明は床材や内装材等の建築用簡単且つ精度よく製造し得る方法に関するもの

21

技術】従来から、合板などの床下地パネルやコトスラブ等の床下地材上に施工する床材、或いの内装材として用いられる建築用化粧材Aとし、12に示すように、一側端面に雄実部aを突設す他側端面に該雄実部aが嵌合可能な雌実部bとなる構造のものが広く知られている。また、雄12の嵌合では、化粧材が互いに離間する方向に並んで、同図に示すように、化粧材Aの雌実部b側面に係合溝cを設ける一方、雄実部a側の下面に該雄実部aから小間隔を有して上記係合溝cが嵌合溝dを形成したものが採用されている。

13】このような化粧材Aを得るには、雄実部aに突条部dが設けられているために、切削工具[雄実部aと突条部dを削成するには特殊な刃物]と共にその切削加工に困難をきたし、熟練を要りである。そのため、図13に示すように、両側端雄実部a、bを形成し、且つ一側部下面に側端面間隔を存して係合溝cを刻設してなる化粧材基板も側端部に前記係合溝cに係合可能な突条部dをしてなる下面板A₂とを作成したのち、該下面板A₂上剥eを介して化粧材基板A₁を載置し、プレス盤間に挿入して圧着することにより製造している。

04】
が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、このよ
造方法によると、化粧材基板A₁と下面板A₂との位
せを正確に行なうことが困難である上に、プレス盤
によって圧縮、接着させる際にズレが生じて精度
化粧材を製造することができず、雄雄実部a、b
合、および係合溝cと突条部dとの係止が円滑に
い場合が生じるものである。本発明はこのような
を解消し得る建築化粧材の製造方法の提供を目的
ものである。

10

(0005)

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するため、本発明の建築化粧材の製造方法は、まず、一定厚みの木質化粧板の中間層ないしは下層に少なくとも一層のゴム又は合成樹脂板を層着して一定幅を有する長方形基材を形成する。次いで、この長方形基材の一側縁部に切削加工によって少なくとも下面側に逆し字状の段部を有する一定幅の嵌合突縁部を形成すると共に該嵌合突縁部の下面基端部に適宜深さの係止溝を全長に亘って削成する一方、基材の他側縁部に同じく切削加工によって上記嵌合突縁部が嵌合可能な断面形状を有する切欠部を削成すると共に該切欠部の他側端に上記係止溝が嵌合可能な係合突条部を削成することを特徴とするものである。

{0006}

【作用】一定厚みと幅を有する長方形基材の両側端部に、適宜な切削工具を使用して嵌合突縁部と該嵌合突縁部が嵌合可能な切欠部とをそれぞれ削成する。この際、基材の一側端部に対しては、少なくともその下端部を断面逆し字状に切除することにより嵌合突縁部が形成され、他側端部に対しては少なくとも一定厚みの下端部を残して断面逆し字状に削成する。この切削加工は、基材の両側端部に対して水平方向から切削刃を切り込むことにより容易に行える。

【0007】次いで、嵌合突縁部の下面基端部に該嵌合突縁部の突出端面から一定間隔を存して一定幅を有する係止溝を削成する一方、他側端面に削成した断面し字状の切欠部の底部を基材の他端部の一定幅部分を残して溝状に削成することにより、上記嵌合突縁部が嵌合可能な切欠部と上記係止溝が嵌合可能な突条部とが同時に形成される。これらの係止溝や切欠部及び突条部は、切削工具の切削刃を基材の下方及び上方から基材を掘削することにより正確な部位に精度よく形成し得る。

(0008)

【実施例】本発明の実施例を図面に基づいて説明する
と、まず、図1に示すように集成材や合板、パーティク
ルボード、MDF等からなる木質化粧材1aの下面に薄肉
のゴム板又は弹性合成樹脂板よりなる下面板1bを接着、
一体化して一定幅と厚みを有する長方形状の基材1を形
成する。次いで、適宜な切削工具(図示せず)によって
基材1の一側部に全長に亘って嵌合突縁部2を削成する
と共に他側部に該嵌合突縁部2が嵌合可能な断面形状を
有する切欠部3を削成する。

【0009】これらの嵌合突縁部2と切欠部3を削成する手順を述べると、基材1の一側部においては図2に示すように、中央部を一定厚み残すようにしてその上下部を基材1の側端面から一定幅でもって断面し字状、逆し字状に切除2a、2bすることにより、これらの切除部2a、2b間に側端面中央から一定長外側方に突出した一定幅を有する水平突条部4を形成すると共に、下側の逆し字状切除部2bの基端下部から下面板1bおよびその上側の木質

床を形
を接続
よって
2dと嵌
きを拘
となる
なる下
良好に
補強す

示すも
ティク
一定厚
さける
脂板
の一
平突
合突
溝 であ
よつ は下
底面

上記
享み
りな
を切
事を

3引10即成板合下合1eか実合

や　彖　つ　亥

板状材1e部分に形成すると共にその溝底はクッション材1fに達しない深さとしている。なお、以上のいずれの実施例においても、嵌合突縁部2の突出端面に水平突条部4を形成する一方、切欠部3側に該水平突条部4が嵌入可能な水平条溝6を形成しているが、これらは必ずしも設けなくてもよい。

【0019】

【発明の効果】以上のように本発明の建築化粧板の製造方法によれば、一定厚みの木質化粧板の中間層ないしは下層に少なくとも一層のゴム又は合成樹脂板を層着して一定幅を有する長方形基材を形成したのち、この長方形基材の一側縁部に切削加工によって少なくとも下面側に段部を有する一定幅の嵌合突縁部を形成すると共に該嵌合突縁部の下面基端部に適宜深さの係止溝を全長に亘って削成し、一方、基材の他側縁部に同じく切削加工によって上記嵌合突縁部が嵌合可能な断面形状を有する切欠部を削成すると共に該切欠部の他側端に上記係止溝が嵌合可能な係合突条部を削成することを特徴とするものであるから、長方形の基材の一側縁部に対しては、少なくともその下端部を断面逆し字状に切除することにより嵌合突縁部を容易に削成し得ると共に該嵌合突縁部の基端部に下面からの切削によって所定幅と深さを有する係止溝を正確に切削し得るものである。

【0020】一方、基材の他側縁部に対しては、下部の所定厚みを残して上記嵌合突縁部の厚みと幅に相当する部分を切除することによって該嵌合突縁部が嵌合可能な切欠部を簡単に削成することができ、その際、基材の他側端面から上記係止溝の幅に略等しい幅を残して切欠部を掘削することにより、係止溝が嵌合可能な形状を有する係合突条部を同時に形成することができるものである。

【0021】さらに、上記のような嵌合突縁部とその下面基端に設けた係止溝、及びこれらの嵌合突縁部や係止溝がそれぞれ係合可能な切欠部と突条部は、適宜な切削

工具の切削刃を水平方向及び垂直方向に操作して基材の両側部を切削加工することによって容易に形成することができて生産性の向上を図ることができると共に、嵌合突縁部と係止溝の寸法に応じてそれぞれ切欠部と突条部の寸法を正確に設定できるので、精度のよい化粧材を得ることができるものである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】基材の一部斜視図。

【図2】その切削加工を説明するための斜視図。

【図3】削成した化粧材の一部斜視図。

【図4】施工状態を示す簡略斜視図。

【図5】施工後の係合状態を示す簡略斜視図。

【図6】本発明の別な実施例を示す基材の断面図。

【図7】該基材を切削加工して得られた化粧材の断面図。

【図8】化粧材の変形例を示す断面図。

【図9】本発明のさらに別な実施例を示す基材の断面図。

【図10】該基材を切削加工して得られた化粧材の断面図。

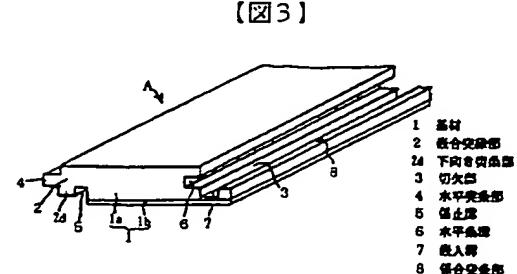
【図11】下面に緩衝材を層着した化粧材の断面図。

【図12】従来の化粧材の断面図。

【図13】その製造方法を説明するための断面図。

【符号の説明】

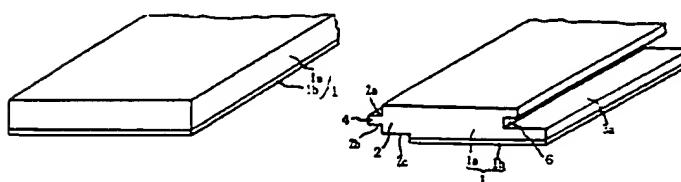
- 1 基材
- 2 嵌合突縁部
- 2a 下向き突条部
- 3 切欠部
- 4 水平突条部
- 5 係止溝
- 6 水平条溝
- 7 嵌入溝
- 8 係合突条部



【図1】

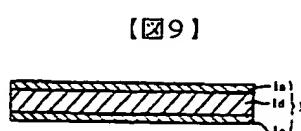
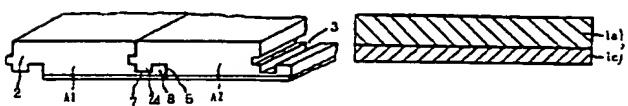
【図2】

【図3】



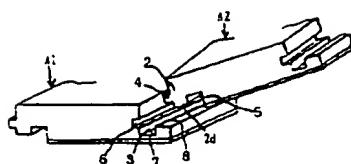
【図5】

【図6】

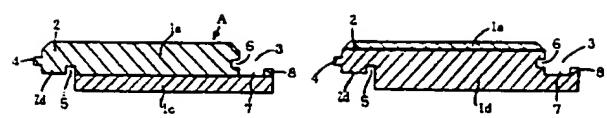


【図9】

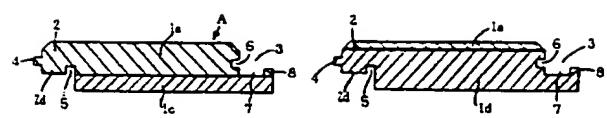
〔図4〕



〔図7〕



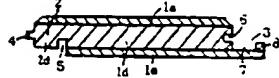
〔図8〕



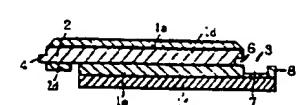
〔図12〕



〔図10〕



〔図11〕



〔図13〕

